

LEYBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1959.





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FOR THE YEAR 1959

MEAT INSPECTION

CARCASES AND OFFALS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR 1959

	Beasts	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs
Number killed	363	4	4	985	235
Number inspected	159	4	4	769	193

Condemnation of carcases and parts of carcases diseased:-

Whole carcases	-	-	-	1	-
Parts of carcases or organs	40	1	-	12	4

Note:- Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis Bovis were not found in the Slaughterhouses during the year.

LEYBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council J. W. Airey. Esq. J.P.C.C.

Vice-Chairman J. D. Potts. Esq.

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Clerk to the Council

Malcolm E. Scott. Esq.

Medical Officer of Health

J. L. Cotton. M.B.CH.BD.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

W. Sutton. M.P.H.I.A.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year - 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the

Leyburn Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the health of the district for the year 1959.

The vital statistics compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and do not call for any special comment. The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases remained at a low level throughout the year with the exception of measles. It is very pleasing to report that there were no infant deaths during the year.

The Council are to be congratulated on the steady progress made in the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes in the district. By the end of the year, five schemes serving six villages were in hand and most of them should be completed by 1961.

Much less satisfactory is the state of the water supply in the area. Although the first steps were taken during the year with neighbouring authorities to form a Water Board, no improvement to the supply position could be expected from the new Board for a considerable period of time. Following the temporary shortages in the early summer of 1957, plans were drawn up to augment the water supply, but on account of the wet summer no further measures were taken during 1958. The very dry summer of 1959 revealed the shortcomings of the existing supply system. Several temporary supplies were brought into use but they were all bacteriologically suspect. If the drought had continued for a longer period, the position would have become desperate and all the time millions of gallons of water a day were still flowing to waste in the River Ure.

Two Clearance Areas containing eight houses were approved by the Ministry and the families moved to new houses on the Maythorne Estate, Leyburn. Additional houses and bungalows are to be erected on the Nursery site for the rehousing of people from the unfit houses.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

John L. Cotton.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

a) Area (in acres)	63.613
Population (Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1959)	6310
Population (1931) census	6851
Population (1951) census	6423
Net decrease of resident population mid 1958 and mid 1959	40
Number of inhabited houses (1951)	1871
Number of inhabited houses (1959)	1937
Rateable value of district (April 1960)	£56053
Product of 1d rate	£215

VITAL STATISTICS

b)	Leyburn	England & Wales
Live births	80	
Live birth rate per 1000 population	12.7	16.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.	1.25	-
Still-births	-	
Still-birth rate per 1000 live & still births	-	21.0
Total live & still-births	80	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	-	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	-	22.2
Legitimate deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	-	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	-	
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	-	
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	-	
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live & still births.)	-	34.2
Maternal mortality (including abortion)	-	
Number of deaths	-	
Rate per 1000 total live and still-births	-	

CLASSIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH

						Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Malignant diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	21
Cardio-vascular.	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	40
Pneumonia.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Total deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	...	46	36	82

Crude death rate per 1000 population 13.0
 Death rate for England & Wales 11.6

In order to compare these two figures, a comparability factor has to be applied to the crude death rate. This figure is supplied by the Registrar General and makes it possible to adjust for irregularities as regards age and sex in the local population. The comparability factor for the death rate in Leyburn Rural District is 0.97, the adjusted death rate is therefore $13.0 \times 0.97 = 12.6$

A similar comparability factor is supplied for adjusting the birth rate so as to make it comparable with other areas. For 1959 the comparability factor was 1.10 - the adjusted birth rate becomes $12.7 \times 1.10 = 14.0$

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Mid-year population (Registrar General's estimate)	6310	6350	6380	6390	6430	6450	6470
Birth rate	12.7	13.2	11.1	19.4	15.6	14.0	16.0
Death rate.	13.0	13.2	10.3	11.4	11.7	10.5	12.0

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT. - 1948

It was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the above Act, which gives the Council power to remove to suitable premises, persons who are ^{not} able to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, adequate care and attention.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Details of the Staff are given at the beginning of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratory facilities are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, Friarage Hospital, Northallerton.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The North Riding of Yorkshire County Council supply Ambulance Services from their stations at Northallerton and Bainbridge.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Local Hospital accommodation is provided by the Northallerton Hospital Management Committee of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. In addition, a number of residents in the Leyburn Area received both in-patient and out-patient treatment at Darlington and Harrogate Hospitals.

NURSING IN THE HOMES

The Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Service is under the general direction of the County Council, with day to day administration being dealt with by the Wensleydale Area Local Health Committee. Four district nurse/midwives operate in the area.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This is provided by the County Council, the day to day administration again being dealt with by the Area Health Sub-Committee through the Area Medical Officer.

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLIES

section.

Details are to be found in the Public Health Inspector

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

section.

Details are to be found in the Public Health Inspector

REFUSE DISPOSAL

section.

Details are to be found in the Public Health Inspector

SECTION D

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Infectious diseases notified	Males	Females	Total
Scarlet fever	1	-	1
Measles	25	35	60
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Erysipelas	1	-	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Although it is pleasing to see that a considerable number of children have received a booster dose against diphtheria before starting school, it is distressing to find that a number of parents will not allow their children to be immunised at this age. Most of these children were never protected against diphtheria in infancy. Several outbreaks of diphtheria have recently been reported from different parts of the country. Parents should remember that although poliomyelitis has stolen the limelight in recent years, diphtheria can recur at any time with all the dangers and complications that were commonplace twenty years ago.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

25% of the children born during the year were notified as having been vaccinated against smallpox (58% in 1958)

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

A large proportion of your Medical Officer's time during the year was spent on poliomyelitis vaccination. By the end of the year, 6853 children aged under 15 years in the Wensleydale Local Health Area (of which the Leyburn Rural District is part) had been vaccinated with two injections. This figure represents some 76% of all the children under 15 years of age, compared with 66% in 1958. In addition, some 1991 older persons had also received two injections and 6455 children and adults had received a third injection.

SECTION 6. (contd)

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F
Under 1								
1-4								
5-14								
15-24								
25-34								
35-44								
45-54	1	1						
55-64								
65 +								
Totals	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were 21 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December 1959. This gives a rate of 3.79 cases of Tuberculosis per 1000 population, as compared with 3.78 in 1958

APPENDIX

INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A total of 1504 inspections were made during the year and an analysis of these is given below:-

	Inspections	Informal Notices	Not Complied with	Statutory Notices	Not complied with
Council's works	518	-	-	-	-
Housing	396	5	1	1	-
Slaughterhouses	66	8	1	-	-
Dairies	15	-	-	-	-
Public Health Acts.	438	35	1	-	-
Food Hygiene	71	7	-	-	-
Total =	1504	55	3	1	-

P L A N S

63 Plans were considered during the year. Details are shown in the table below:-

Parish	New buildings	Alterations to dwellings	Garages & sheds	Cow sheds & dairies	Other buildings	Total
Arrathorne	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bellerby	-	3	-	-	1	4
Carlton	-	1	-	-	-	1
Castle Bolton	-	1	1	-	-	2
Constable Burton	-	1	-	-	-	1
Harmby	-	-	-	-	1	1
Horsehouse	-	2	-	-	-	2
Hunton	-	4	-	-	2	6
Leyburn	7	2	4	-	3	16
Middleham	-	3	1	-	2	6
Newton-le-Willows	1	2	-	1	-	4
Patrick Brompton	1	-	-	-	1	2
Preston	-	3	1	-	-	4
Redmire	-	2	1	-	1	4
Spennithorne	-	1	-	-	-	1
Thornton Steward	-	1	-	1	-	2
Wensley	-	1	-	1	1	3
West Scrafton	-	1	-	-	-	1
West Witton	-	1	-	-	1	2
Total	9	30	8	3	13	63

T R A D E S

Builders	9	Joiners	13
Plumbers	4	Electricians	2
Bakers	2	Blacksmiths	6
Motor repair shops	6	Sawmills	3
Milk receiving depots	3	Cheese factory	1
Sand & gravel quarries	1	Quarries	7
Boot & shoe repairers	5	Printers	2
Butchers	5		

HOUSING AND NEW BUILDING

Details of houses completed and under construction by private enterprise

1945 - 1959

Parish	Completed	Under construction at end of year
Bellerby	1	-
Coverham	6	-
Finghall	1	-
Garriston	1	-
Harmby	5	-
Hornby	6	-
Hunton	4	-
Leyburn	42	2
Middleham	7	-
Newton-le-Willows	4	-
Patrick Brompton	2	-
Preston	1	-
Redmire	1	-
Thornton Steward	2	-
Wensley	1	-
West Witton	1	-
Total	85	2

By LEYBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Completed

	4.B.R.	3.B.R.	2.B.R.	Bung-alows	Total	Under construction at end of year
Arrathorne	1	3	-	-	4	-
Bellerby	-	12	-	-	12	-
Constable Burton	-	10	-	-	10	-
East Witton	-	4	-	-	4	-
Finghall	-	12	-	-	12	-
Harmby	-	6	-	-	6	-
Hunton	-	10	-	4	14	-
Leyburn (Maythorne)	-	66	-	-	66	-
Leyburn (Woodside)	-	-	3	6	9	8
Leyburn (The Nurseries)	-	-	-	-	-	10
Middleham	-	28	8	8	44	-
Newton-le-Willows	-	2	-	2	4	-
Patrick Brompton	-	2	-	-	2	-
Preston	1	2	-	-	3	-
Redmire	-	6	-	-	6	-
Spennithorne	-	14	-	-	14	-
Thornton Steward	-	4	-	-	4	-
Wensley	-	4	-	-	4	-
West Witton	1	7	-	2	10	-
Total =	3	192	11	22	228	18

HOUSING ACT - 1957

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

In June the House Purchase and Housing Act came into operation and we resolved to cease giving the Discretionary Grants under the Housing Act of 1957. This new Act simplifies the procedure and does away with the necessity for the owners to have plans prepared and go out to tender.

Of the 31 applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants - 30 were approved and 20 owners have completed the work and have received the agreed amount. The monetary value of the approved proposals was - £2827 - 0 - 0, for both Standard and Discretionary grants, an average of £141 - 0 - 0 per dwelling.

The work of visiting houses that were the subject of applications, advising owners of the best way to re-arrange the dwellings and checking upon the builders went on steadily throughout the year. It is a good policy, I think, to arrange a meeting on the site with the owner, tenant, builder and myself to thrash out details of the proposal before any application is made. The owners can then get from his builder an estimate and from this can decide to proceed or not before an application is made. It is regretted that several owners made an approach to me after the work had been completed and these applications had to be refused. As the Act becomes more widely known I feel sure that such applications will steadily decline. The conditions to be observed by owners who receive grants are eased considerably under the Act of 1959 and this should make them more attractive in the future.

Where it is necessary to construct septic tanks in villages without a main drainage system or in isolated farm houses, there is no extra grant payable under the Act of 1959, and in one or two cases this has resulted in schemes of improvement not going forward. The standard of workmanship and quality of materials used in these schemes of improvement continues to be good. I have found builders and craftsmen very co-operative and I trust that this continues in the future. Very many houses are still without modern amenities and I hope that many more house property owners will avail themselves of these attractive offers of grant.

HOUSING STATISTICS - 1959

New houses completed during the year numbered 9, all occupied by their owners. The estimated number of houses occupied in the area is 1990 and our population is 6350, this averages out at 3.19 persons per house, quite a low figure. Private houses erected in the area since the end of the war number 59. The Council during this period have erected 212 and have 18 under construction.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS & UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

IN CLEARANCE AREAS (Housing Act- 1957)	Houses demolished	Displaced during year Persons Families
{1} Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-
{2} Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section of Housing Act. 1936	-	-
NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS		
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure	-	-

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number
(5) Under Section 16(4) 17/1 and Housing Act. 1957	1
(6) Under Section 17(3) and 26 Housing Act. 1957	-
(7) Parts of building closed under Section 18 -Housing Act. 1957	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(8) After informal action by Local Authority	11	-
(9) After informal notice (a) Public Health Acts (b) Housing Act. 1957 Sec. 9 & 16	-	-
(10) Under Section 24 of Housing Act. 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT. 1957)

	Number of houses	Number of separate dwellings
(11) Retained for temporary accommodation (a) under Section 2 (b) under Section 3 (c) under Section 4	- - -	- - -
(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6	-	-

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of houses	Number of occupants
(13) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders	-	-

CLEARANCE AREAS

The two areas scheduled for clearance under the Housing Act, 1957 were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. The proposals were approved without modification by the Minister in October. There are eight houses in these areas, five of which are inhabited. New houses for these families are being erected in Leyburn at Woodside and Nursery Sites.

The unsatisfactory dwellings will be cleared away during 1960. The sites will remain with the owner. It should be possible to re-develop these and it remains with the owner to do so, or they may decide to sell.

RODENT CONTROL

DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT. 1949

During the year our sewerage works and refuse tips were regularly inspected for the presence of rats. I am pleased to report that the number of infestations found were of a minor nature, and the rat population in the area appears to be steadily declining, but we must not be complacent about this as if left alone rats can multiply quickly and alarmingly. We are regularly visited by the Ministry's Inspector and together we inspected tips and sewage works at intervals. In sewers the main poison used is Warfarin, mixed with oatmeal and other ingredients to form a waterproof bait that rats seem to enjoy for a while. The oil preservative used is particularly good and baits laid in the extremely damp manholes now keep fresh for weeks, whereas previously the mixture would go mouldy and unpalatable in a few days. Whenever householders report the presence of rats on their premises, visits are made and advice and poison given. Our tips are regularly baited and the rat population kept under control.

FOOD

The total number of food premises of all kinds in the district is 78 - made up as follows:-

Bakers.	2	Cafes	2
Grocery	25	Fish	4
Sweets	2	Grocers(green)	4
Hotels	30	Confectioners	9

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act. 1955, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies Act, 1949/54 is as follows:-

Butchers	7
Ice cream manufacturers	nil
Ice cream retailers	34
Fish friers	2
Dairies	3

MEAT INSPECTION

The seven butchers in our area gave no cause for complaint during the year. Their premises are well maintained and their staffs efficient. Our main slaughterhouse in Leyburn was used by five traders. The meat killed comes mainly through Leyburn Auction Mart on Monday of each week. Killing hours are between 12 noon and 10 p.m. on Mondays and occasionally continues on Tuesday mornings depending upon the number of animals to be slaughtered. Two butchers continue to use their own premises for slaughtering. The quality of the meat is good. Very little diseased meat was found as was to be expected when only young healthy animals were used for meat. At Leyburn I was able to inspect regularly and at the other two, inspections were made as regularly as was possible

I am grateful to the butchers and their staffs for the co-operation I receive from them whenever I attend their premises. Slaughtering is a heavy and exacting job and it is done quietly and cleanly by the men concerned.

MILK

Bottling of tuberculin tested milk is undertaken at three Dairies in the district. None of our retailers handle ordinary milk. We have one retailer registered in an adjoining district, but living in our area. He does not bottle the milk himself but buys it ready for delivery from one of the large dairies. At his home he has an electric refrigerator in which he keeps any surplus milk for delivery the following day outside our district. In the small villages and hamlets, householders obtain their milk supplies direct from farmer producers by arrangement with the authorities. Bottling is not undertaken at these farms.

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD

Food found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered by shop keepers and others is destroyed by burning. Unsound meat from the slaughterhouse is taken away by Contractors each Wednesday. It is ~~processed~~ and converted into fertilisers and animal foods. During the year the following articles of food from retail shops were dealt with and eventually destroyed:-

Article	Number.	Weight lbs.
Ox tongue	1 tin	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned beef	1 tin	4
Ham	2 tins	8
Bacon	- -	55

ICE CREAM(HEAT TREATMENT etc) REGULATIONS -1947

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955-6

The handling and preparing of food in the area is, generally speaking, carried out in a satisfactory manner. More and more food is being sold in pre-packed cartons and freezing cabinets are now installed in the majority of grocers shops. These are steps forward in the matter of preventing our food being exposed to the risks of contamination in retail shops.

PART 1.

INSPECTIONS

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1.2.3.4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	18	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	36	7	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	53	25	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				nil	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				nil	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				nil	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.....				nil	
(b) Unsuitable or defective.....				nil	
(c) Not separate for sexes				nil	
Other offences				nil	

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL

All domestic refuse in the area is disposed of on tips of which we have in use five. The large amount of paper and light combustible material now being collected from dust bins does give our men extra work at the tips. I cannot recommend collecting and baling waste paper in our area at the present time. The cost of collecting, baling and putting on rail would far exceed the money received in return. The men are instructed to burn all they can as each load is tipped and thus consolidate the tips. In bad weather however this is impossible. We continue to devote Saturday mornings to tidying up the tips.

During the year we extended our collection service to some of the more remote parishes. Our team of three men were unchanged and continued to give satisfactory service to all concerned. Occasional complaints of overflowing bins were dealt with as they were received. We had four tips in use during the year at Leyburn, Middleham, West Witton, Harmby and Arrathorne. Leyburn tip will shortly be filled and we have had to make more use of the other tips in fine weather and try to keep Leyburn tip for depositing occasional loads when the roads are snow covered. Middleham and West Witton tips are difficult of access during snowy and very wet weather. Bins are put out for the use of Market stall holders each Friday morning and are cleared away again on Saturday mornings. Far too much litter is left to blow about at the end of Market day and stall holders and the general public, I submit are equally to blame for this. I trust that when the market place is given a carpet of tar mac, the area will be regularly swept.

The positions of the market stalls is however open to criticism. The means of disposal of slops from the food stalls is inadequate, one gully only for the whole of the market area is connected to the sewers of the Council and only one water stand pipe in the Square. The Regulations require stall holders to provide an adequate supply of clean water, soap and towels in order to wash their hands. The disposal of the sullage from these operations is, I submit, a matter for the Local Authority.

The Parish Council did not complete the purchase of the market rights during the year and so the suggested improvement to the Square is in abeyance until the legal matters are completed. Our collecting vehicle worked satisfactorily throughout the year. We are fortunate in that we now have a spare driver able to take over whenever necessary.

The cost of the service during 1959 was £2719 - 0 - 0

SEWERAGE

During the year contracts were let for the laying of sewers and construction of Sewage Works in the villages of Bellerby, Wensley, Harmby & Spennithorne and Hornby. Schemes for Preston-under-Scar and Hauxwell are being prepared. There remains - Carlton, Redmire, and Thornton Steward among the larger villages that are yet to be sewered and the hamlets in Coverdale.

WATER SUPPLIES

Three quarters of our population is now served from the Council's mains. Leyburn's source of supply being 75% from the disused mine adit on the Preston-under-Scar Moor and during the droughty period supplemented by the mine adit at Whippendale which is subject to contamination from surface water, and the Sowden Beck feeding the lower part of the town.

The water is conveyed from the disused mine adit in a 4" spun iron main four miles long to the Leyburn Reservoir with a capacity of 100,000 gallons. The only treatment to this water is during the droughty period by drip feed chlorination, otherwise the Bacteriological and Chemical tests have always been satisfactory.

Middleham obtains its water from springs on the south side of Penhill some four miles west and is conveyed to the reservoir in 6" glazeware pipes. The reservoir is of 100,000 gallons capacity. Bacteriologically the water is classes as 'suspicious', due to surface water getting through into the springs and the type of pipes conveying the water. The reservoir is again linked to the Sowden Beck main and is supplemented through this main during droughty periods.

The villages of Bellerby, Barden, Hauxwell and Hunton are all now being fed from the Bedale Trunk Main together with a number of farms where the trunk main passes close by. All have a satisfactory supply throughout the year. Two hamlets in Coverdale derive their supplies from springs situated on the moors, each has a small reservoir of a capacity less than 5,000 gallons and from these the water is piped into the dwellings. The Sowden Beck Supply is obtained from several springs on the south side of East Witton Fell. The water is conveyed to the reservoir in 3", 4" and 5" Asbestos cement pipes. Eleven springs in all are taken in and the reservoir capacity is 100,000 gallons. The water is being treated with flake caustic soda to raise the pH from 5.4 to 8.50 and then chloros is added for sterilisation purposes. During the droughty period this year from the 11th June to the end of October the yield from this source dropped to just under 30,000 per day and an emergency supply had to be taken into the Sowden Beck mains from Condenser Wood, Preston-under-Scar mine adit and from this source approximately 200,000 gallons per day was obtained. This latter water is again subject to flooding and requires severe chlorination. The supply in the Brentwood Yard Well, Leyburn, and the old Harmby Spring were taken in for a short period but both had to be abandoned due to heavy pollution. Steps will have to be taken in the near future to find other sources to augment our supplies. During the year a great deal of time was spent scouring the district by the Chairman and officials with this in view and the only reliable sources to be found were - Condenser Wood - 200,000 gallons per day and Apedale Moor Stream - 400,000 gallons per day. To extract water from the Rivers Ure and Cover, either of which if 400,000 to 600,000 gallons per day was extracted, would not have shown any appreciable difference in flow at the height of the droughty period. The only other really reliable source would be by sinking a bore-hole in the Whippendale area.

WATER

During the year the Council have completed the laying of the link main between Spennithorne and Constable Burton and since that time all consumers have enjoyed an adequate and wholesome supply. A start was also made on the renewal main at Finghall Village which was a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " galvanised iron pipe and is now being replaced with a 3" spun iron pipe. The Council also completed the Woodburn Drive- St. Mary's Mount extension, which again was being fed by a 1" galvanised tube and partially furred up.

The parishes of Arrathorne, Castle Bolton, Carlton, Garriston, Melmerby, Redmire and West Scrafton all control their own supplies.

Population with supply in houses.	5.500
Population supplied through stand pipes.	20
Total population directly supplied	5.520 (23 parishes)
Population without pipes supplies	903 (private supplies 8 parishes)
Number of metered supplies.	300
Meter consumption in gallons per day.	50.000
Un-metered " " " "	350.000
Potable supplies in gallons per day.	90.000
Bulk supplies from other authorities. (maximum entitlement)	65.000
Actual supplies during the year in gallons per day - all sources	400.000

H. Braithwaite.

Water Officer.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES

The routine examination of supplies is regularly carried out. Samples are being despatched to the Pathologist at the Friarage Hospital, Northallerton. The results of the bacteriological analyses of samples taken during 1959 are given below:-

Samples submitted..... 32
 Samples found to be satisfactory 13
 Samples found to be unsatisfactory 19

Sample No.	Date of sampling	Where taken	Summary of Analyst's Report
416	29/4/59	Middleham School	Unsatisfactory
417	11/5/59	Middleham- Park Lane.	Suspicious
418	11/5/59	Leyburn. St. Matthews Close.	Satisfactory
419	11/5/59	Bellerby	Satisfactory
422	22/6/59	Preston. Council Houses.	Satisfactory
423	22/6/59	Harmby. do do	Satisfactory
424	22/6/59	Leyburn. Thornboro' Hall.	Satisfactory
425	22/6/59	Leyburn. St. Matthews Close.	Satisfactory
426	7/7/59	Bellerby School.	Unsatisfactory
427	7/7/59	Middleham. East Witton Rd.	Unsatisfactory
428	21/7/59	Leyburn. Thornbro' Hall	Satisfactory
429	21/7/59	Leyburn. St. Matthews Close	Satisfactory
430	5/8/59	Harmby Grange. Private.	Unsatisfactory
431	5/8/59	Leyburn. Express Dairy	Suspicious
432	5/8/59	Leyburn. Express Dairy	Unsatisfactory
433	18/8/59	Hauxwell. E. Mason.	Unsatisfactory
434	18/8/59	Hauxwell. Pump Street.	Unsatisfactory
435	9/9/59	Harmby. Spring.	Unsatisfactory
436	18/8/59	Leyburn. Thornborough Hall.	Satisfactory
437	14/9/59	Preston. West Level.	Suspicious
438	15/9/59	Preston. East Level.	Satisfactory
443	7/10/59	Leyburn. Brentwood.	Unsatisfactory
444	12/10/59	Leyburn. Brentwood.	Unsatisfactory
445	7/10/59	Preston. East Level.	Satisfactory
446	19/10/59	Leyburn. Brentwood.	Unsatisfactory
447	19/10/59	Leyburn. Brentwood.	Unsatisfactory
448	21/10/59	Leyburn. Brentwood.	Unsatisfactory
449	26/10/59	Leyburn. Harmby Road.	Suspicious
450	18/11/59	Leyburn. Harmby Road.	Unsatisfactory
451	18/11/59	Leyburn. High Street.	Unsatisfactory
452	16/12/59	Leyburn. Express Dairy.	Satisfactory
453	16/12/59	Leyburn. Thornborough Hall.	Satisfactory.

